# EUROPE.

The Recent Storm in England and on the Coast.

Mr. Peabody's Gift to the London Poor.

THE NEW BRITISH PARLIAMENT.

The steamship America, Captain Hargesheimer, of the North German Lloyds, from Bremen via Southampton, arrived at this port late last night with mails and details of cable despatches up to the

A subscription list has been opened at Orleans for the erection of a statue to the memory of M. Berryer in his native city, Marseilles.

The Pall Mall Gazette points out that during the nine months from February to October, inclusive, of the present year there were run for at the different race eetings in the United Kingdom no less a sum than

At the opening of both the Legislative Councils in Switzerland on the 7th inst. the Presidents expressed the thanks of the Swiss people for the sympathy shown them by foreign countries during the inunda-

sian budget of 1867 show that the revenue was 15,000,000 roubles more and the expenditure 15,000,000 less than had been estimated. It added that the government has at its disposal with foreign bankers a running account of 68,000,000 roubles in specie.

The France and the Etendard of December 7 state that Lord Lyons had an interview that morning with the Marquis de Moustier on the subject of Greece and the formation of the new English Min-

the Chamber of Representatives complaining of the arrests, domiciliary visits and seizures to which they were subjected during the recent press trial. The petition was referred to a committee, which reported on Monday, the 7th inst., that they regarded ose measures as legal and that journalists must always be incarcerated from the time of their arrest

#### ENGLAND.

The Recent Disastrous Gales.

The Recent Disastrous Gales.

[From the London Globe, Dec. 7.]

Yesterday a heavy southwest gale raged in the laglish Channel and caused several serious shipping asualities on the coast. In and around London on sturday, at various periods during the day, the wind ras accompanied with heavy showers of rain, and its orce was very great throughout the night. Yesterlay the wind was again very strong, and there was eavy rain about noon. At night the wind raged rith great tury, and it is to be feared that lamentative accounts of wrecks and disasters will be received.

boats containing eighty-one passengers. And boat, with thirty-three persons on board,

three boats containing eighty-one passengers. A missing boat, with thirty-three persons on board, was seen to go down.

The bark North Briton, from Quebec, was wrecked yesterday afternoon in Mount's Bay, near Penzance; and it is said by the Liverpool Courier that seven of her crew were drowned. The lifeboat was launched immediately, and succeeded in rescuing the rest of the people on board. On the other hand Mr. N. B. Downing, the honorable secretary of the Penzance branch of the National Lifeboat Institution, reports "that the seas were so tremendous on the first attempt that the noble boat was capsized. Happily, no lives were lost; but a second crew of thirteen men instantly jumped into the lifeboat and saved the nine poor fellows from an apparently certain death."

Mr. Downing reports this morning from the Penzance that the bark North bevon is ashore on the Long Rock, and that seven of her crew have unhappily been drowned in attempting to reach the land in their own boat. The lifeboat Richard Lewis, which had gone off to the aid of the vessel's crew, was upset, after a terrible struggle, Carbis, the brave coxswain, being disabled, and one man being washed ashore, having happily been kept adoat by his cork lifebelt. Both these men are still very ill. The lifeboat men had his ribs broken. The ship is smashed to atoms.

An Algiers paper of the 2d inst. gives an account of the wreck of the English steamer Hotspur at the mouth of the Shelli. It says that no lives were lost, and that there is reason to believe that the steamer itself will be aswed.

Robert Hicks, Esq., the Collector of Customs at

itself will be saved.

Robert Hicks, Esq., the Collector of Customs at Campbeltown, N. B., reports that during a strong gale from S. S. E., and in very thick weather, on Thursday, the steamer Flying Mist brought information from Carraidale, thirteen mile N. E. of Campbeltown, that the bark William Gillies was lying of that shore dragging her anchors, and likely to go on the rocks, that the crew could not land in the heavy sea then running, and that they were in danger of losing their lives. The lifeboat Lord Murray, belonging to the National Lifeboat Institution,

danger of losing their lives. The lifeboat Lord Murray, belonging to the National Lifeboat institution, immediately proceeded to the spot in tow of the tug, and arrived there at about one o'clock. The crew of fifteen men were at once rescued from the ship and put aboard the tug, which then returned with the lifeboat in tow, and landed all hands safely in Campbeitown by four o'clock P. M. The vessei was bound from London to Ardrossan in ballast. She was in a very dangerous position on a lee shore.

The ship Castillan, of London, 106 tons, laden with timber, from Quebec to Liverpool, came ashore on the south side of Portmadoc Bar on Friday night, about twelve o'clock, reports D. Homfray, Esq., at Portmadoc, North Wales. There was a heavy sea running, and it was blowing hard from the southwest at the time. Directly she was seen this morning Captain D. Richards got the lifeboat John Ashbury, of the National Lifeboat Institution, launched, and the tug ran down to Crierieth to tow her up, as the wind had shifted more to the southward. There was a great deal of surf alongside, but with great care they managed to get eighteen people safely on board the steamer, which landed them at Portmadoc at noon. Three poor fellows were drowned while attempting to get ashore in the night in their own boat. A sea struck the boat directly they got in her with such force that the rope dragged the stern clean out of her, and though life buoys were thrown to the men they sank.

Mr. Peabody's Donation to the Poor of

The following is a copy of the letter which accompanied Mr. Peabody's munificent gift:-

The following is a copy of the letter which accompanied Mr. Peabody's munificent gift:—

LONDON, Dec. 5, 1868.

My LORD AND GENTLEMEN—I beg to acquaint you, who have so kindly undertaken the management of the fund set apart under my second deed of gift of the 19th of April, 1866, for the benefit of the poor London and its vicinity, that in pursuance of an intention which I have entertained since the creation of that fund I am desirous now of adding to it a further sum of £100,000.

In contemplation of this, I purchased about three years ago a tract of freehold building land of about fifteen acres in extent, at Erixton, near the City of London School, easily accessible, and within a few minutes' walk of frequent trains to and from London. This land has increased in value, and can now be let on building leases of eighty years at rents producing about eight per cent per annum on the cost, which is £16,285 17s. 3d. This land I propose to convey to you with the same powers as are conferred by the deed over the other property of this trust, and with discretion to you either to deal with it as a source of income by letting it, or apy portion of it, on lease; or, should you deem it expedient, to retain it in your own hands, as sites for dwellings to be creeted by the trust.

Pursuant to my letter of the 29th of January, 1860, I transferred to you, subject to a contingency therein explained, 5,000 shares in the Rudson's Bay Company, which accordingly stand in your names, together with 642 additional shares purchased by the reinvestment of the accruing income of the previous 5,000. These 6,842 shares I have since redemed conformably to the deed of the 19th of April, 1866, by the payment of £100,000 on the ist of February last. I have now to acquaint you that it is my intention, so soon as the necessary deeds can be prepared, to hand the shares over to you, to be retained or dealt with according to your best judyment and discretion. The price of these shares shall be fixed on the 17th inst. by the Stock Exchange vales on

under the trust fund of March, 1862, of £150,000, a total of £350,000.

I trust you will see manifested in this further donation an expression of my entire satisfaction with the manner in which you have conducted the affairs of the trusts. I am, with great respect, your humble servant.

To the Right Hon. Lord Stanley, M. P. (chairman); his Excellency Reverdy Johnson, United States Minister: Sir Curtis M. Lampson, Bart.; Sir James Emerson Tennent, Bart.; J. S. Morgan, Esq.

The Personnel of the New British Parliament. The Personnel of the New British Parliame ut[From the Daily News, Dec. 8.]

That the new Parliament is chiefly composed of middle aged politicians is a circumstance which has been made the subject of invidious comments. If the workingmen or their warm partisans are dissurished with the ill success of candidates belonging to their own class younger reformers holding a higher rank in life deem it unjust that the University radicals should have been everywhere rejected. Now this is one of those matters about which it is at once more easy to decision than

to reason. The pride of many is gratified when the section to which they belong achieves a special distinction. Soliders do not take half as much pride in the tur-cessful issue of a battle it their own regiment took no part in the action. The captain of a frigute always wishes to have it thought that the conduct of his men and the qualities of his ship had a direct influence in a payticular naval victory. With every desire that 'he cause of which they approve should triumph, men naturally wish that its success should be specially associated with their individual efforts. Hence it is that he defeat alike of the working-class candidates and of the professed representatives of modern university training has been considered by many to be a loss so deplorable as to shake their confidence in the constitution of the new Parliament.

Sone of the disappointed have selected for revenging their failure the course of discrediting the merits of any man whose social position is high, whose wealth is considerable and whose years are many. In this contest the friends of the University radicals have a great advantage. They can place their grievances before the public in a way the workingmen cannot emutate. They can bring the powers of their learning and their literary skill into play so as to render ridiculous those who have been preferred at the poil. In pursuance of this policy nicknames have been invented and others revived, the most opproprious being that of "Elderly soap boiler," an epithet which, novel as it may sound, was common enough in the mouths of wits and lampooners a century ago. Ridicale cannot be refuted. Time would be thrown away were we seriously to attempt to prove that an "elderly soap boiler" is not necessarily an inefficient member of Parliament. What we may fairly do, however, is to protest against the practice of regarding a man's status in life as the sole standard by which to measure his political aptitude. It would be absurd to send a man to Parliamentary career.

We admit that the leaven of young mem

sole standard by which to measure his political aputude. It would be absurit to send a man to Parliament because he was skilful in boiling soap. The absurity is heightened, if possible, by considering his success as a soap boiler in itself a bar to a parliamentary career.

We admit that the leaven of young members is a most desirable ingredient in the composition of a new Parliament. In the ranks of the younger politicians the statesmen of the future must be sought. It is certainly discouraging to those who, while unbiassed by prepossessions of birth or culture, forecast the course of events to see the existing preponderance of the elder over the younger members. Formerly it was otherwise. The statesmen whose names and deeds are immortalized in history entered the House of Commons at an early age. The most pointed of the ulterances attributed to Pitt was made in defence of what he termed "the atroclous crime of being a young man." William Fitt laid himself open to the like accusation, for he took his seat when he mad just completed his twenty-first year, made his great speech on Parliamentary reform when he was twenty-two, was appointed Chancellor of the Exchequer a year afterwards and became Prime Minister at the age of twenty-four. Charles James Fox outdid him in this respect, seeing that he toot his seat and voted before attaining his majority. Sheridan was twenty-nine when he entered Parliament. Burke was thirty-live. Lord Liverpool, who was Minister of State for thirty-one, and Premier for fifteen years, was twenty when first returned for Rye. Earl Grey became member for northumberland at the age of twenty-one, and at the same age Earl Russell first entered the House of Commons as memmer for Taylstock. To this list the names of many distinguished statesmen might be added; suffice it, however, to observe that what we have said with regard be Pitt, Fox and Grey is equally true of Sir RobertPeel and Mr. Gladstone. With a slight modification is applies also to two other men—the one the most education is applie

Quakers in the New British Parliament.

The Friend of this month in a letter signed "Observer" gives the following list of members and ex-members of the Society of Friends in the new House of Commons:—Messrs. John Bright, Birmingham; Jacob Bright, Manchester; Edmund Backhouse, Darlington; W. E. Forster, Edmund Backhouse, Darlington; W. E. Forster, Edmund; William Fowler, Cambridge; R. N. Fowler, Penryn; Charles Gilpin, Northampton; E. A. Leatham, Huddersfield; Jonathan Fim, Dublin; Joseph W. Pease, South Durham; John Whitwell, Kendal. The name of Mr. J. Fletcher, Cockermouth, might be added, as he is a member of the Society of Friends. All will support Mr. Gladstone, except Mr. R. N. Fowler, who is a conservative. Quakers in the New British Parliament

## TURKEY AND GREECE.

The Eastern Question.

[From the London Morning Post, Dec. 7.]

It is most singular that a Foreign Secretary, who in the great Eastern question distinguished himself by following a thoroughty Palmerstonian line when he refused to join the other great Powers in recommending Turkey to code Crete to Greece, should have made the now I amous King's Lynn speech. Where dil Lord Stanley and that Turkey was about to fall topices from internal dissension? From the Danube b the Euphrates peace reigns throughout the Ottomanempire, and it is only where her extremities touch Rassia and Greece that the intrigues of her rapadous neighbors create a sore. Turkey is indeed the one solid State of Europe since it is admitted into the European concert. Where is spain, financially or politically? Is the existence of Italy certain? Can any prophet say whether French armies wiltarrive at Berlin before Prussian hosts reach Paris, and in either event what becomes of the kingdom and monarchy vanquished? Austria acknowledges herself split into two, and looks forward to a possibly astern future. Russia has the open wounds of Polandto heal. It is Turkey alone of all the Powers flust on the compact; tough in force of resistance, andbacked up by the certainty that the Western Powers must come to her aid of Constantinople, the Euphrates Valley and the Snez canal are threatened by Russian aggression. It is all very well to talk about non-intervention. We heard a great dea of that before the Crimean war. The Tomes and Lord Aberdeen were agreed. The then Emperor of Russian was deceived by them, as the present might be again, if experience had not taught Russian satesmen to discrust the casual talk of politican and the easy platitudes of public pens. Turkey in itself is mighty difficult of digestion, and England would have a word to say to whoever should attempt to devour that empire, before the meal had begun.

Lord Cirendon's first question on arriving at the Foreign Cire will be familiar to one versed in all the lore of the Caning and Proper sev The Eastern Question

The Eastern Difficulties and the Paris Bours The Eastern Difficulties and the Paris Bourse. That terrible spectre, the "Eastern question," cast a shade over the Bourse on Saturday, the 5th inst., and produced an effect which all the ghosts in the Montmartre Cemetery, disturbed by the police legions on Becember 3, had failed to do, The telegrams stating that the Porte was about to break off diplomatic relations with Greece and that a ship of war, with troops on beard, had left the Dardauelles for an unknown destination, brought down the rente from 71.80, the closing price of yesterday, to 71.35, a impression afterwards prevailed that diplomacy would find means to explain the news away; and, inde, d, if it were serious at all it would produce somet, ling far worse than a fall of less that one-half per cea. Rente recovered for the close to 71.45, being a fax of but 25c.: Italian fell if. and Turkish 1.45. THE WORKINGWOMEN'S ASSOCIATION.

Ragpickers of the Metropolis

The Workingwomen's Central Association held its regular meeting in room 24 Cooper Institute last evening, Miss Susan B. Anthony, the President, in the chair. The minutes of the last meeting were read by the Secretary, Miss Elizabeth C. Browns, and approved. A "change of base" was then found and approved. A "change of base" was then fourd necessary, in consequence of the fact that an organization of men had through some misconception perviously engaged the room. The workingwomen, of whom there was a large attendance, then adjourned to room 18 and proceeded with their business.

Reports from the special committees were announced as in order, and the Tombs Prison I response to the process of the p

gating Committee was called upon to respond. A member of the committee stated that as the chairmin gating Committee was called upon to respond. A member of the committee stated that as the chairman was absent she did not think it practicable to report at present. There was also a difficulty in the matter, from the fact that the committee had been instructed to report with reference to one woman who was canfined on a charge of murder, and upon visiting the Tombs they found there were three women in Justody there for killing their husbands. (Sensatiot.)

Mrs. S. S. Norton, chairman (?) of the Committee of Investigation into the condition, habits, labor and earnings of the ragpickers of New York, then presented a report, in which it was set forth that the subject covered a wider range than was at first aupposed. The ragpickers were, however, a class fiver properly estimated and were treated with much contempt. It was ascertained that, as a rule, one "search" during the twenty-four hours was the inverage time spent in picking up the rags, paper, bmes, ac., and their labor usually commenced at three or four o'clock in the morning. One small class geterally commence their rounds about midnight, feaching their homes about two o'clock in the aternoon each day, and devoting the remaining time to the assortment of their findigs. The prices realized by them averaged—for paper three cents per pound, for broken glass one cent, and for bones, acraps of bread and garbage fifty centsper bushel. Metal scraps varied with the markets. Phe average earnings of the chiffonnier were from ferty cents per day to ten dollars per week. A large najority of the ragpickers are Germans. One small colony in Willett street, of 106 families, numbered 482 persons. Another colony, almost as large, ijied on the west side of the Park in shanties. As a cass the Germans were frugal and industrious, sending their children regularly to school, and their tim as a the secret reverse.

colony in Wheet street, of 106 families, numbered 462 persons. Another colony, almost as large, lived on the west side of the Park in shanties. As a cass the Germans were frugal and industrious, sending their children regularly to school, and their sim as a rule seemed to be to secure means sufficient to mable them to emigrate to the West. It was apposinately estimated that there are about 1,200 rappickers in New York.

Mrs. Garrafalia Clifton submitted a supplementary report, from which it appeared that the average rental of tenements paid by ragpickers was fifty cents per week for a single attic room, and that in many cases five or six persons occupied a single apartment. She hat found a family of husband and wife and six children in one room, clothed in rags. When a suggestion was made to the mother that she might secure employment at washing or srubbing she replied, "Indade, ma'am, Misther Donahoo supports his family, and wad be ashamed to have his wife go out to work." The reports were iccepted. Mrs. Parrish presented a report in relation to photographers, from which it appeared that \$50 per dozen was the sverage price paid to womei for tinting pictures, and that some women received fifteen dollars per week and upwards.

Mrs. Frances McKiniay then addressedthe association on the subject of the condemnation Hester Vaughn, claiming that had her condition in life savored less of poverly than it did she would not have been convicted on the insumicent evidence presented, the only voice raised in her behif being that of her counsel, in consideration of tirty dollars, and poorly "raised" at that. The rinedy for such injustice would be in women possising the right to sit in the jury box. These righs women must have, and the workingwomen had lone well in securing Miss Anthony as their standarl bearer. The speaker then closed by requesting Mishathiony, in the name of the association, to conduit or participate in a series of conferences, with view to instructing workingwomen in their politic rights. The matter was pu

ANOTHER SINGULAR SUICIDE.

A Youth Shoots Himself in a Fit of Designd-

The Fourteenth ward was startled vesterday afternoon by one of those self-homicides (for which no sufficient motive can be found) that have of late been so frequent in this city. In the presentcase a boy of eighteen years, living with his parent, of steady habits and with no troubles of any kind exsteady moots and with no troubles of any kind except a prolonged, but not acute or dangerous, sickness, without giving the slightest premonstin of
his purpose, sent a build through his breast and
tumbled from his chair a bloody corpse.

Mark Klein has lived with his parents, Mathiasand
Agatha Klein, on the first foor of No. 197 Eim steet,
and for the past sixteen months has been suffering
from a pulmonary complaint and been unable to
work and for a portion of the time confined to the
house. His disease, however, had not assumed a
virulent form, nor had he given any decided symp-

work and for a portion of the time confined to the house. His disease, however, had not assumed a virulent form, nor had he given any decided symptoms of despondency. Latterly he had been glowing weaker daily and the idea had apparently seized upon him that he was destined not to recover. But his pareats did not have the slightest suspicion that he had any intention of committing suicide, and consequently he was not closely watched. Yesterday afternoon he was sitting in a chair, and was apparently as usual. The father was absent on his daily business and the mother was passing in and cut of the room at short intervals in the discharge of her household duties. The boy sat seemingly rapt in a reverie, his eyes fixed on vacancy and hardly noticing his mother as she came and went. About a quarter to three o'clock she left the room on one of her frequent errands, leaving Mark alone, as she had often done before during the fay. She had scarcely left the room when she was sarried by the report of a pistol in the room she had just quitted. Hurrying back at once she paused in the doorway, perrified, as it were, by the spectacle before her. Mark lay stretched at full length upon the floor, the blood spurting from his left breast in those fifth jets that surgeons dreadto see. Clutched in his right hand was an old-fashioned self-cocking pistol, empty, and the mouth blackened by the recent discharge. The mother rushed to him, but he heeded her not. She spoke to him, but a did not answer. He was already unconscious, and without ever having uttered a word in expianation of his rash ache died before the medical aid arrived that would have been poweriess to save him.

The news of the sad even rapidly spread through that densely populated section and attracted crowdof eager and curious people to the scene. Officer Minnie, of the Fourteenth precinct, however, quickly arrived, and after dispersing the througe that had gathered about the house took charge of the remains to await the action of the Coroner. The pistol was taken to th

the corpse remained in the thouse of take place to-family.

The investigation by the Coroner will take place to-day, but it is not probable that any facts other than those now narrated will be elicited. All of the family of the deceased have already been closely examined by the police authorities, and none of them can imag-ine any cause for the act except a sudden fit of de-spondency, caused by his sickness, and unless this be accepted as the reason the affair must remain un-explained.

### LOCAL INTELLIGENCE.

Supper Beath—Ellen Cronin, forty-five years of age, died suddenly last evening at No. 52 Cherry street, and not having had medical attendance during her iliness the coroner was notified.

INJURED BY A FALL—An old gentleman named

Henry Mortmeyer fell yesterday afternoon in White hall street, and was slightly injured about the head. He was taken to the New street station house, where his wounds were dressed. CIRCULAR SAW ACCIDENT.—About live o'clock yes-

terday evening a German named Ernest Jachine, while at work in the kindling wood ; factory No. 531 West Twenty-first street, had three of the fingers nearly severed from his left hand by the circular saw. He was removed to Mount Sinai i lospital.

AN ALLEGED DIAMOND ROBBERY.—Ct. aries White was last evening arrested by detective Qt tinn, of the was last evening arrested by detective Qt inn, of the Eighth precinct, upon a charge of steating a diamond pin worth \$300 from Sylvester Rob inson, No. 747 Greenwich street. It appears that Rob, uson lost the pin some two years ago, it being snatched from his person as he was riding in a West street car, and was able to identify the pin in the poss; ssion of White as his by means of a vo. y remarkable flaw in the centre stone. White, on the contrary, says that he has hat the pin nearly two years and that he will be able to prove that he obtained it legitimately in a trade with Thomas Canary. The accused was, I low-ever, held by Captain Mills to await an investigation by Justice Dodge.

FIRE IN DELANCRY STREET.—About nine o'clo, 'k last night a fire was discovered on the top floor of the four story brick building situated in the rear of No. 13s Delancey street, occupied by H. Turk as a cabinet factory, whose loss will be about \$500; Insured. The third floor was occupied by Marcus Satter & Glee, cabinet makers; loss \$300; not insured. Second floor, occupied by Henry Egger, cabinet maker: loss \$100; uninsured. First floor, occupied by H. Taubert, also cab; het maker; damage to stock by water about fifty dollars; finsured. The building is owned by James liorn and was damaged about \$400; insured. The cause of the fire is at present unknown. FIRE IN DELANCEY STREET.-About nine o'clog 's

# WASHINGTON.

Adjournment of Congress During the Holidays.

Proposed Retirement of Judges of the Supreme Court.

Destruction of the Howard Hospital Building.

Arrival of the Danish Minister of War.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 21, 1868.

A Short Session in the House. E. B. Washburne was Speaker of the House to-da for about twenty minutes, the length of the session. Of course there was no quorum present, and the understanding had on last Thursday was that there should be no business transacted to-day except to receive Van Wyck's report on the whiskey frauds. Spalding, of Ohio, and McKee, of Kentucky, did not eem to see matters in that light, or at least they professed not to be aware of the understanding which Washburne said existed; accordingly when Cullom, of Illinois, attempted to introduce a bill, and Speaker Washburne said he could not receive it, Spalding and McKee showed a disposition to contes the matter. The "Father of the House," who was also its Speaker on this occasion, was in no humor to parley with the querulous Spaiding, and so, when Van Wyck had presented his report, he adjourned the House after the fashion in which Old Ben Wade adjourns the Senate. "I wish somebody would move to adjourn," said Washburne, sotto voce; whereupon Getz, of Pennsylvania, who was sitting in front, and probably heard the request, relieved Speaker Washburne from further trouble with such fellows as Spalding by moving an ad-

Reconstructing the Supreme Court. Judges of the Supreme Court to retire on their full salaries after they attain the age of seventy years, is another ingenious and by far the most engaging plan that has yet been broached by radical genius in the Senate to overcome that bugbear of a conservative majority in the Supreme Court. The two con-servative Judges, Nelson and Grier, have passed the limit of this ripe old age, and feeling, no doubt, a little weary, and mayhap yearning for rest, will snatch at this glittering offer and vacate the high place they have so long and worthly filled. Then the chance presents itself for a republican Executive to appoint two republican Judges, and then will the party of progress and great moral ideas return to a appier frame of mind, as all that has been or may be done will, it is presumed, be legalized by the highest authority in the land. Arrival of the Danish Minister of War.

Major General Rassion, at present Danish Minister of War, has just reached this capital, where he so long resided as Envoy and Minister Plenipotentiary of Denmark, General Raasloff, who rendered himself so acceptable and popular with our people, will be welcomed with a cordial warmth which his merits inspire and with the respect due his high official

Charges Against the United States Consul at Aspinwall.

Rice, United States Consul at Aspinwall, by Tracy Robinson, a Panama Railroad clerk, and which were disproved to the entire satisfaction of the government, were recently renewed by one A. R. Gonment, designated by name several respectable parwould support the charges.

The department has now received from Aspinwall. by all the parties whom he had cited as witness

From long acquaintance with Mr. Rice we know the charges against him to be entirely destitute of

Mr. Rice, whose record at the department is unexceptionable, incurred Robinson's hostility some months ago by declining to appoint him Vice Consu on terms of his dictation. A New York lawyer, a friend of Robinson, is now understood to be soliciteffort to procure Mr. Rice's removal; but it is not the custom of the government to act in such cases until the party accused has had an opportunity to answer the charges made.

The Georgia Reconstruction Committee. The Reconstruction Committee held another meet-ing to-day and had before them a delegation of carpet-baggers from Georgia. They laid before the committee a large amount of documents, which they put in as testimony to show that the present State government is run in the interest of the rebels and that the so-called loyal men are kept in perpetual dread of either losing their lives or being compelled to leave the State. Since the committee commenced to investigate the condition of affairs in Georgia, under the resolution of the House, no testi mony or statements have been heard from the other side. All the evidence before the committee is therefore ex parte. Before a final report is made to the House it is expected that a delegation will be here to represent the interests of those who are termed "rebels," and who are freely accused of having usurped the State government, though they The Pacific Railroad Committee.

The Pacific Railroad Commistee appears to be the most attractive of any other to the members of the Senate, judging by the anxiety expressed by some of them to be placed upon it for the country's good and glory. Since the assembling of Congress the Southern Senators have been clamoring for an addition of two of their number to this, the prize com-mittee of Congress. To-day Mr. Rice called up his resolution for this purpose, and thereupon Senator from the Pacific slope made a request that his section of the national domain be given a share of the representation. This was strenuously objected to by one of the Eastern Senators, who was unable to see that the West had a right to entirely monopolize the management of railroad schemes for uniting the Pacific with the Atlantic. He thought the people living east of the Alleghanies had som little interest in these railway projects as well as those living at the other side. Wherefore all this eagerness to get on the Pacific Railroad Committee

black gown with a slit for riding, the hood of striped white and yellow with a skull and crossbones and heart pierced with a dagger, with the words "Ku Klux Klan" around the border.

Wells, Farge & Co.'s Mall Contract.

Postmaster General Randall to-day submitted to the House of Representatives a report explaining the circumstances connected with the making of a contract with wells, Farge & Co. for carrying the

contract with Wells, Fargo & Co. for carrying the mails between the termin of the Union Pacific Railroad. This report is made in reply to a request of one of the members of the Committee on Post Omes and Post Roads, and effectually disposes of the various statements that have appeared in the newspapers recently charging fraudulent action on the part of the Postmaster General in awarding the contract to Wells, Fargo & Co. when other persons bid at a much lower figure. The report gives in detail the whole transaction of making the contract referred to, and is accompanied by correspondence that occurred in connection with it. Mr. Randall states that the next that made by a Mr. Spaides, of Chicago, who en-gaged to transport the mails, as the postal laws stood at the time the contract was advertised, for \$335,000. But after the change made in the postal laws by Congress, which caused a heavy increase in the weight of the mail matter, Mr. Spaides required as an additional stipulation that he should receive a pro rata increase on all mail matter transpoted afte October 1, in excess of the quantity transported before that date. On a careful estimate, based on the reports of the Postmasters of some of the larger cities in regard to the increase in bulk and weight of the mails since the passage of the new Postal act, it was found that the proposition of Mr. Spaides would make his compensation for the year foot up to \$3,087,583. bid made by Wells, Fargo & Co. before the change in the postal laws was \$1,300,000 and after the change in the laws their bid, was \$1,750,000, accompanied by a stipulation providing that a pro rata decrease in this sum should take piace on the completion of each section of the Pacific Railroad, which, of course, diminishes materially the expense of carrying the malls in stages. An investigation of this proposal, estimating the distance over which the mails were to be carried at 837 miles, shows that by reducing the amount of compensation according to the progress of the railroad from October 1, 1868, to July 1, 1869, when it is expected that the railroad will have been completed, the amount of compensation received by the contractors will be \$670,144. This, it is estimated, will fall short of expenses of the contractors by about from \$1,000 to \$2,000, and it is believed that The company will be obliget to call upon Congress for relief. Before concluding any contract the Post-master General, wishing to have the advice of others in the matter, visited New York and laid all the proposals before Senator Morgan, Senator Cole, Horace Greeley, Postmaster Kelly and a number of other gentlemen. These gentlemen advised Mr. Randall to accept the bid of Wells, Farge & Co., as being the

most favorable of all presented. From the calcula-tions made of the cost of transporting the mails between the termini of the Union Pacific Rallroad it was estimated that 1.200 horses would be required. Supposing that there should be a mail station every ten miles of the route, taking the whole distance at 800 miles, it would be necessary to have twelve horses at each station, making 960 horses for carrying the mails. Then it is estimated that it will require at least 240 more horses to transport forage for all these animals. Then when the number of men necessary to take care of these horses, the number of wagons needed and the high price of forage were considered, it was not thought that the compensation asked for by Wells, Fargo & ral in conclusion requested that a committee be appointed to investigate the whole matter.

Mr. Geo. W. McLellan, Second Assistant Postmaster General, has written a letter to Senator Ramsey in relation to complaints made by California and Montana papers regarding abuse of mail matter in transit Mr. McLellan states that this and other similar complaints have been brought to the notice of Wells, Pargo & Co., the contractors for the transportation of the overland mails, with directions to take prompt and effectual measures to correct the abuse.

Internal Revenue Appointments.

The following Internal Revenue appointments wer Storekeeper-W. Nelson Place, Third district of

New York.

Gaugers—H. D. Rose, Twenty-seventh district of
New York; William G. Wilson and W. P. McCurdy,
First district of Ohio.

Revenue Collectors for Louislana. The President to-day nominated to the Senate W. O. Taft as Collector of Internal Revenue for the First district, and Adolphus Bouchard as Collector

United States Supreme Court Proceedings. In the Supreme Court to-day the following cases

were disposed of:—
No. 125—Gordon vs. The United States.—Appeal from the Court of Claims.—The Court anirmed the opinion of the Court of Claims, that an award made by the Secretary of War in the case was null and void, on the repeal of the joint resolution directing the Secretary to make it, and that the action founded on that award must be dismissed. The act of the Secretary in making the award was held to be ministerial only and not binding on the government.
No. 59—Chicago and Rock Island Bridge Company vs. Andrews.—Affirmed by a divided court.
No. 14—West et al. vs. City of Aurora.—Action on city bonds.—The argument of the cause was commenced. Mr. Henry Stanbery, late Attorney General, appeared for the defendant in error.
The Chief Justice announced that the court would adjourn on the 24th inst. to January 4, and on that vere disposed of:-

ajourn on the 24th inst, to January 4, and on that day the docket of original actions arising under the constitution will be called. Holiday Week at the War Office.

The Secretary of War has directed that during the oliday week the office hours of the bureaus of the War Department be from nine o'clock until twelve duty during those hours.

Cannon for the Kearny Monument.

The President has approved the bill giving can on for the erection of a monument to General Kearny.

Naval Orders.

Lieutenant Commanders R. K. Duer and S. W. Ferry have been ordered to the receiving ship Vermont. Ensign F. H. Parker has been ordered to Mound City station. Acting Master William Barry more and Acting Assistant Surgeon Smith have been honorably discharged.

Bill to Protect Criminals from Popular Vio-

lence.
The bill recently introduced into the Senate by Mr.

Trumbull to prevent a repetition of such crimes by popular violence as that which was recently com-mitted at New Albany, in Indiana, has, it is understood, the approval of the Secretary of State. It is

intite interest in these railway projects as well as those living at the other side. Wherefore all this degerness to get on the Pacific Railroad Committee and so very little to get on any other? Is it a rich and profitable placer?

Important to Haytien Traders. The following letter, which bears upon a question of much interest at the present time, has been obtained from the Department of State:—

DEFANTENENT OF STATE, WASHINATON, D. C., Dec. 17, 1863.

GENTLEMEN—Your telegraphic note of yesterday is received. You aubmit the following inquiry:—

WILL United States government protect American resistion or desimble by he listying approximation and safe keeping of such accused preson, and for his security against lawless violence, until final conclusion of his trial for the crimes or offences specified in the warrant of extradition, and until his final discharge from custody or imprisonment of the United States will protect no United States are at peace with the republic of Hayli. The government of any person and for a reasonable time therefore. And it shall be lawful for the President on any advantage of the United States in the ac

ceeding \$1,000 and imprisoned not exceeding one

Fall of a Building-Fifteen Workmen Injured. The main walls of the new hospital building be-longing to the Howard University gave way this afone-third white, the others black-who were at the time engaged in roofing the structure, fell with the masonry to the ground, a distance of probably fity feet. They were all injured, several of them se-riously if not fatally. The material of which the hospital and other university buildings were con-structed is a composition of which lime is the princi-pal ingredient. The accident to-day is owing to the action of frost, which separated the building blocks

into their original particles. Indian Delegations Expected.

Several delegations of Indians, representing the Miamis, Creeks, Cherokees and other tribes, are expected to visit Washington during this winter for the purpose of securing additions to the existing treaties between them and the government relative to the

cessions of lands and the improvement of their donestic condition generally. Removal of Light Vessels All the light vessels in the service of the Light-house Board have been removed from their locations on the Northern coast to localities where they will not be endangered from drift ice. The can and nun buoys have also been removed, from like precaution, and their places have been temporarily supplied

The Case of the British Blockade Runner

Wren.

[Washington (Dec. 21) correspondence of the Boston Journal.]

The steamer Wren was unquestionably built by Laird & Co. for the Confederate government, and ran the blockade into Gaiveston with a cargo. She took a freight of cotton from Gaiveston to Havana, and on her way from there to Halifax for another cargo her crew rose on the officers in June, 1865, and carried her into Key West, where she was libelled and condemned. An appeal was taken by Laird & Co., claiming to be her owners, and the Supreme Courthere ordered the steamer's release on the ground that, although she might have been engaged in blockade running, she was not so engaged when captured by her crew. Just then General Caleb Cushing ibelied the proceeds of the steamer's sales, which were in the Treasury for the benefit of the United States, under the advice of the Treasury Department, as the property of the Confederate States; and in case it should be held to be the property of Laird & Co., General Cushing also libelled it in behalf of the owners of a Newburyport ship destroyed by the Alabama, which Laird & Co. had fitted out, on the ground that they were, therefore, responsible for the damages which she had caused. This sait was defended by Foster and Thompson, lawyers in New York, who have had intimate professional relations with Attorney General Evarts, and it is now rumored that upon their application the Attorney General has ordered the release of the proceeds of the steamer without trial. Hence the resolution presented by Mr. Morrill in the Senate of the United States.

#### THE FORTIETH CONGRESS.

Third Session.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 21, 1868.
AMENDMENT TO THE NATURALIZATION LAWS.

Mr. SUMNER, (rep.) of Mass., presented a petition from a mass meeting of the colored people of Norfolk, Va., in favor of his bill to strike out the word "white" from the Naturalization laws bill. Referred to the Committee on the Judiciary. Mr. Summer remarked that the Naturalization laws were the only laws of the United States containing the word white, and he hoped that his bill to strike it out from them would be promptly passed.

PEACE WITH THE INDIANS. Mr. SUMNER also presented the memorials of the Universal Peace Union in behalf of Indians. CONSOLIDATION OF SOLDIERS' HOMES.

Mr. Wilson, (rep.) of Mass., presented a petition

mr. Wilson, (rep.) of mass., presented a pecition from the soldiers of the Washington Soldiers' Home for the consolidation of soldiers' homes. Referred.

LIGHTHOUSES ON THE PACIFIC COAST.

Mr. Corbett, (rep.) of Oregon, offered a resolution requesting the President to direct the Secretary of the Treasury to detail an officer to select sites for lighthouses on the coasts of Oregon, Washington Territory and Alaska. Laid over.

Territory and Alaska. Laid over.

JUDGES OF THE SUPPRME COURT.

Mr. WILSON introduced a bill relating to judges of
the Supreme Court of the United States. It provides
that any judge of the Supreme Court may, after having attained the age of seventy years, resign, and
shall thereafter, while he lives, receive the same
salary as when in active service at the date of his
resignation. Referred to the Committee on the Judictury.

salary as when in active service at the date of his resignation. Referred to the Committee on the Judiciary.

TREATY WITH THE OSAGE INDIANS.

Mr. THAYER, (rep.) of Neb., presented a remonstrance against the ratification of the Osage Indian treaty except upon certain terms. Referred to the Committee on Indian Affairs.

STANDARD WEIGHTS AND MEASURES.

Mr. SUMNER Offered two resolutions, one directing the Secretary of the Senate to inform the Senate what has been done in pursuance of the resolution authorizing him to furnish each State a set of standard weights and measures on the metric system, and the other directing the Postmaster General to give information of what has been done to furnish postal balances of the same kind. Adopted.

THE REVENUE LAWS.

Mr. CAMERON, (rep.) of Pa., presented a petition

THE REVENUE LAWS.

Mr. CAMERON, (rep.) of Pa., presented a petition from the tobacco manufacturers of Philadelphia for a change in the Revenue laws. Referred.

MEDICAL DEPARTMENT OF THE NAVY.

Mr. PATTERSON, (rep.) of N. H., introduced a bill to reorganize and increase the efficiency of the Medical Department of the navy.

PACIFIC RAILBOAD COMMITTEE.

Mr. RICE, (rep.) of Ark., called up his motion to add two members to the Committee on the Pacific Railroad, as Representatives of the South.

Mr. CORBET thought that if the committee were to be increased there ought to be one member added from the Pacific coast as a representative of the Northern Pacific Railroad.

Mr. Wilson said that of the nine members now comprising the committee five were from the country west of the Mississippl. He thought it would do some Senators from the Pacific coast no harm to be reminded that there was sail a portion of the country east of the Mississippl.

The resolution was adopted.

INDIAN AGENTS.

Mr. Wilson offered a resolution, which was adopted, directing the Secretary of the Interior to report what Indian agents or superintendents are absent from their posts.

THE UNION PACIFIC BAILFOAD.

Mr. THAYER offered a resolution requesting the President to instruct the special commission who have examined the Union Pacific RailFoads.

Mr. THAYER offered a resolution requesting the President to instruct the special commission who have examined the Union Pacific RailFoads, so har as constructed, and to report what amount is necessary to complete them, according to the standard of a first class railroad, as required by law.

Mr. HOWARD, (rep.) of Mich., offered a resolution requesting the Secretary of the Treasury to communicate to the Senate the reports of the Union Pacific Railroad and its branches, as already requested by a resolution passed last July.

Absolutioners.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

### HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 21, 1868. The House was called to order by Mr. E. B. WASH-BURNE, as Speaker pro tem. Mr. CULLOM, (rep.) of Ill., asked leave to introduce

Mr. Cullon, (rep.) of ill., asked leave to introduce several bills.

The Speaker said that according to the order of Thursday none could be received. A conversation took place as to whether such order was adopted or not. The Speaker was positive of the fact.

Mr. Van Wyck, (rep.) of N. Y., made a report from the Retrenchment Committee on the subject of whiskey frauds, &c., whereupon the House adjourned to January 5.

Fourth Day-Conclusion of the Sport-Three Ruces Run. MoBILE, Dec. 21, 1868.

The fourth and last day's races on the Magnolia Course took place to-day. The first race, being two mile heats, was won by Captain Moore's Fanny Cheatham, who beat C. Warwick's Transit after a

fine contest of three heats, Transit winning the second heat,

Time, 1:49-1:49%.

The third race was for Sherrod cons, \$200, mile heats, and was won by T. B. Patterson's ch. c. Whisenbunt, three years, by Sherrod, dam by John

Time, 1:54%-1:57/2

